

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

NO. 8646 號六百四十八

日十三月七十一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1885.

二印

號八月九英香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
September 6, ANGLOAN, British str., 1,304 Wm. P. Lapage, Liverpool 25th July, and Singapore 1st September. General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

September 7, SUMATRA, British str., 1,406, W. D. G. Worcester, Yokohama 30th August, Kobe 1st September. Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

September 7, QUARTA, German steamer, 733, Kock, Wlunica 7th September, Ballast—Ed. SCHULHAAS & CO.

September 7, KUTANG, British steamer, 1,425, Young, Whampoa 7th September, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

September 7, WAH-YEUNG, British str., 353, Witt, Haipong 3rd September, and Ho-ho 5th, General—CHINESE.

September 7, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Taylor, Manila via Amoy 2nd Sept., General—RUSSELL & CO.

September 7, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, Christensen, Manung 3rd Sept., Salt—CHINESE.

September 7, ALWINE, German steamer, 400, P. Moes, Toulon 4th September, General—A. R. MARTY.

September 7, WOODING, British steamer, 1,109, J. D. C. Arthur, Sydney 13th August, Brisbane 15th, Townsville 15th, Cooktown 20th, and Port Darwin 27th, Coal and General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
THE SEPTEMBER.

Danube, British steamer, for Holloway.
Expedi, Danish steamer, for Holloway.

Three Brothers, British bark, for Quinton V. de Rioavalo, Spanish brig, for Manila.

Japanes, British steamer, for Saigon.

Pyeche, French bark, for Cobu.

Peking, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Asia, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

September 7, JAPANESE, British steamer, for Saigon.

September 7, PEKING, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per SEMANTRA, str., from Yokohama, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Motley, Mrs. and Miss Sands, Colonial and Commercial Bank, Malmoen, Chancery, and Campbell 13th October.

For Anchors, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Watts and family, and 2 servants, Mrs. Milliken, Messrs. Doney and Mandeville, and 235 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Emaneido, str., from Manila, &c.—72 Chinese and 2 Europeans, deck.

Per WOONG-STR, str., from Australia.—Mr. McTavish from Townsville, Mr. McClellan from Port Darwin, and 90 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Anchors reports left Sydney on the 26th August, and experienced fine weather with light breeze to Kobe. Arrived at Kobe on the 26th and left for Amoy 1st September. Experienced S.E. winds and fine weather to Equator; across China Seas fresh monsoon and slightly moderating towards land.

The British steamer Esmralda reports left Manila on the 2nd September, and had moderate variable breeze and cloudy weather with light rains—From Manila to Amoy light S.W. to N.W. winds and cloudy with rain at times. In Amoy str. Easze; off Ningpo, British barque Channel Queen.

The British steamer Sumatra reports left Yokohama on the 20th August, and experienced fine weather with light breeze to Kobe. Arrived at Kobe on the 26th and left for Amoy 1st September. Experienced moderate wind and fine weather to the Equator; across China Seas fresh monsoon and slightly moderating towards land.

The British steamer Amoy shipping reports left Manila on the 2nd September, and had moderate variable breeze and cloudy weather with light rains—From Manila to Amoy light S.W. to N.W. winds and cloudy with rain at times. In Amoy str. Easze; off Ningpo, British barque Channel Queen.

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A YOUNG FOREIGNER with knowledge of the ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, DUTCH and two INDIAN LANGUAGES seeks EMPLOYMENT here or elsewhere. Willing to do anything. Letters with particulars expected under letter C. B.

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1885. [1488]

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S
TOBACCO AND CHOC. LIST.

Cop's Golden Cloud,
Bristol Birdseye,
Prairie Prince,
Morris & Son's West End Mixture.

Gold Leaf Honey Dew,
Bristol Birdseye,
Allen & Ginter's Cut Cable.

Richmond Gem,
Lough and Ready,
Turkish Mixture,
Golden Birdseye,
Richmond Straight Cut.

Strait Cut Cigarettes,
CHOICE MANILA CIGARES.

La Perla del Oriente,
Reina Victoria,
Bravas,
Londres,
Princesas,
Dumas,
Perlas,

Regalina Chica,
Regalini Orientale.

Also a Small Variety of
VEB CHOICE HATAYAN & CO.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1885. [128]

W. BEEWEER has just received

A Large Stock of Cheap Handy European

Account Books good paper and all ratings.

Swindon's New Poem.

Summer Number Illustrated.

Summa Number Graphic—these are quite

flat and the plate unprinted.

Peal Tennis Tennis as a Game of Skill.

Text Book of Advanced Freemasonry.

Very Handsome Photograph Albums.

A Large Assortment of Birthday Satchets and Cards.

Three New Metal Back PIANOS, by Wagner, from \$300 each.

An immense Stock of Cheap Light Literature from 10 cents each.

A Cheap Library of New Scientific Books—20 cents each.

A Large Assortment of Ladies and Gentle-

men's Boots and Shoes.

W. BEEWEER, Queen's Road,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [128]

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

Gordon's Kharlong Journals.

Gordon's Private Diary of his Exploits in China.

Field Exercises, etc., by E. K. Sampson, Esq.

Deck Engineers' Hand Book.

Gordon's Cargo Manager.

Where Chinese drive (descriptive of English

Student Life in Peking).

Gaskell's Compendium of Forms, Social Edu-

cational, Legal, and Commercial.

Bard's Sailors' Frock Book—New Ed.

A Quantity of Cheap Light Literature in

Handy volumes, and New Seaside and Franklin Stories.

Some Specimens of Tobacco—Willie Bristol Birds Eye, Three Castles, Four Sons, &c. &c.

Hitchcock's Patent Table Lamps—give a

beautiful bright, white light, perfectly steady

spreading Gas for all domestic purposes.

American Air and Spring Gas—Nickel Bar-

rels, Spark Darts, Shot and Targets for do.

New Photographs of Beauties and Actresses.

Cheap Boxes of Musical Instruments.

Chap Box of Moles Colours.

Tennis Balls and Rackets.

Tracing Paper and Tracing Cloth.

JOSH PURCHASED—Price 33.

AN INDEX TO THE HONGKONG ORDINANCES up to the 31st July, 1885, including Tables of Repeals, Amendments, Imperial Acts extended by ANDREW J. LEACH, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG. [24]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

S. SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROFITS of the Company may be made according to the terms of the PROVISIONS for the CONTRIBUTOR'S right.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
A. FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMENTS,
AND
MANUFACTURED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [2]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but a notice of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not addressed for publication will be retained.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1885.

The trouble between Germany and Spain, which at first seemed likely to sober down into a dispute which could be settled by arbitration, threatens now to ripen into a most serious quarrel. When the German Government first advanced a claim to the Caroline Islands, great indignation was displayed in Madrid, and a rupture of diplomatic relations was threatened. This, however, we were somewhat disposed to regard as a mere *bruitus fulmen* uttered in the first moments of excitement by the proud Castilians. The German Press appear to have treated the matter coolly, holding that the Spanish claims were obsolete and had never been enforced. Meantime, it would seem that some action has been taken on both sides. The German corvette *Elisabeth* left Singapore on the 14th June last for some destination unknown, and it is probable that the German flag has been hoisted in the Carolines by that vessel. At all events, there is little doubt that the step has been taken, and according to Reuter, it has occasioned intense excitement in Madrid. So enraged, indeed, were the people that a mob assembled at the German Legation and tore down the German flag and arms. This act alone is sufficient to cause the exchange of anything but pleasant *pouparties* between Berlin and Madrid, but more serious still is the attitude assumed by Señor Sagasta, the leader of the Liberal party, and former Prime Minister. At the meeting held under his presidency a resolution was adopted declaring that if the Liberal party is called to power, they will either be obliged to follow the dictat of public opinion and insist upon the retirement of Germany from the Carolines or else break off relations with that power. Unfortunately for Señor DEL CASTILLO the action of the Madrid mob will greatly intensify the difficulties in the way of securing an amicable settlement of the difficulty. The German Government will demand an apology for the outrage offered to their flag, and this demand will arouse new fury among the populace at Madrid. The party in power are already, from what we gather, sufficiently unpopular, and if they are, as is only too probable, suddenly driven from office, Señor Sagasta will take the reins of government, pledged as he is to a hostile policy towards Germany. Prince Bismarck, it was reported in a telegram dated the 3rd instant, has expressed his willingness to refer the German claim to the Carolines to arbitration, and we hope at the time that such a course would be adopted and a collision between the two nations averted. We trust masters have not yet become desperate, but the action of the Madrid populace has so complicated the dispute that it will require a great deal of tact and forbearance on the part of both Governments to avoid an open rupture.

At the Police Court on Saturday two cases were heard in which the inefficiency of the Chinese Police to preserve order was brought prominently into view. Disturbances had arisen in connection with the Dragon festival, and the Chinese *lokan* were being put ignominiously to flight, when in each case a Sikh constable providentially appeared upon the scene and not only rescued the *lokan*, but also succeeded in effecting the capture of the principal disturbers of the peace. A Chinese crowd will seldom take any notice of a *lokan* unless it be to turn on him, but at the appearance of a European or Sikh constable it almost invariably begins to melt away. For certain purposes no doubt the Chinese contingent is useful. For the detection of crime it is indispensable, and it is also capable of dealing with petty offences, such as the misdeanour of hawkers and similar trivial matters, but for the repression of crimes of violence and to render the streets of the city secure we must always look to the European and Indian branches of the force. The *lokan* lack the physical strength and moral force of character which are necessary to overawe a disorderly mob or a gang of desperate criminals, and are regarded with indifference if not contempt by the crowd, whereas the European and Sikh constables are held in wholesome respect as the representatives of law and order. We have frequently demonstrated the advisability of replacing the major half of the Chinese land contingent by Sikhs or Indians, in order to keep gambling within limits, but it will be seen that the purpose of repressing disorder the change equally necessary.

The Austrian gunboat *Mantua*, Captain Strelitz, left Yokohama on the 25th ultimo for Korea.

The Italian corvette *Cristoforo Colombo*, Captain Acciari, arrived Yokohama on the 25th ultimo from Kobe.

From the Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) we learn that the E. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Archie* had left Port Darwin for this port on the 5th instant.

The Agents (Messrs. Battafarino & Sivie) report yesterday that the *Archie* had passed near S.W. of Japan. It is probably now traversing the Sea of Japan. The barometer has risen, the temperature is moderate, the humidity high, the weather overcast and wet, and the wind light.

As far as the warmth of the weather and the confined space would allow, the complainants, defendants, witnesses, and other persons connected with cases coming before Mr. Mackay had the opportunity of cooling their heads with a dip in the water of the basin. The *Archie* had landed in the dock which is a railway truck steamed in their own marvellous engine for some hours entirely without interruption of any kind, their only occupation being to keep the flies at bay, and look for the softest place on the boards of the floor to squat upon until about half-past eleven, when his *Wardrobe* made his appearance in full court dress and uniform, and the *Archie* had to make up for the lateness of the hour.

His Imperial Austrian Majesty's steam corvette *Saida* arrived at Singapore on the 30th August from Batavia. The *Saida*, which is on a cruise round the world, is a vessel of 2,300 tons, 200 horse-power, and carries 11 guns.

The following notice has been issued from the Observatory.—"Owing to illness at the Observatory, the time ball cannot be dropped to-day and possibly not for a few days."

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On Sunday night a seaman named John Carter on board the P. and O. steamer *Rosita* had a fall into the hold of that vessel, receiving injuries that speedily caused his death. An inquest will be held on his body to-day.

To-night at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, the Emily Melville Opera Company will give their third performance in this colony. Gilbert and Sullivan's popular opera "The Pirates of Penzance" being underlined for the occasion.

The Government Astronomer reported yesterday.—"The typhoon appears to have passed near S.W. of Japan. It is probably now traversing the Sea of Japan. The barometer has risen, the temperature is moderate, the humidity high, the weather overcast and wet, and the wind light."

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but he was afraid he could not undertake the Secretarship.

Mr. TRAYERS agreeing to take up Mr. Coxon's duties when he was away, Mr. Foss consented to occupy the position again this year.

The new business was the election of members, that is to say, the annual election of Messrs. Dry, Leigh, and Jarrett, who were eligible for re-election. Mr. G. S. Coxon took the post of Assistant Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to Mr. Hendry, said he believed Lieut. Jarrett would shortly be leaving, but the members could, if they thought fit, re-elect him, and they could then pick another to fill the vacant position.

Mr. LEIGH suggested that there should be a member appointed to the Committee especially for lawn tennis.

The CHAIRMAN said that would be a good plan, and that was done in Shanghai, where they had one member for lawn tennis, one for athletics, &c. If the members would appoint the man they desired for this purpose, they could pick him out, and should be happy to give him the work.

The election for six members of Committee resulted in the appointment of Messrs. A. K. Travers, W. H. F. Darby, A. J. Leach, R. Leigh, Lieut. H. S. D. Jarrett, and Major Jackson.

The CHAIRMAN said there was nothing more to do except that the new committee should be informed of the fact, and that they should be given a copy of the minutes.

The crowd surrounded this shop also in an excited state, and threw stones at him, and demanded that he should be given up to them. The Chapman wanted to put him out, but he had to let him to remain. Lukang No. 278 came on the scene directly after, but shortly afterwards the French vessel *L'Espresso* came to the rescue, and the crowd would be open for practice from Monday, the 28th inst., provided the weather was suitable.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Foss, proposed by Mr. Leigh, closed the proceedings.

SUPREME COURT.

7th September.

IN APPEAL.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

WONG KING HING v. THOMAS DE ROUAZ ROZA AND OTHERS.

This was an application for appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Alcock, in Acting Puisne Judge, in the Wei Sing Lottery case at Macao.

The plaintiff, on this occasion, was only represented by his solicitor, Mr. Caldwell, the Attorney-General having been engaged by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Caldwell said he regretted to inform the Lordships that in consequence of the absence of Mr. Francis and other difficulties the plaintiff was unrepresented by counsel. Under the circumstances he would use their Lordships' hearing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—I do not see that we can do more.

Mr. Caldwell said he was not present in support of the motion; he was merely present on behalf of the court, and for the plaintiff's sake, in order that he might be represented by someone. He was not present for the purposes of the motion, and if their Lordships would hear him he should feel obliged.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—We cannot hear you in support of the motion.

Mr. Caldwell.—I am not here in support of it, my Lord.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—We can hear any explanation you may make.

Mr. Caldwell said he desired to make an explanation. This notice of motion was served under instructions from his client, and as soon as the notice of motion was served, his client informed him that he had engaged an effecting attorney to represent him in the Macao Government. He understood not that the basis of an arrangement had been arrived at. Soon after the service of the notice did he receive a letter from the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, stating that the action taken by the plaintiff in this matter had caused them considerable loss and inconvenience, and they considered it necessary to offer a further opposition to their getting possession of the money now in the Bank, they would sue their client. Mr. Caldwell said he had communicated to their Lordships the contents of this letter to his client, and it was only about five minutes ago that he received definite instructions on the subject. He at once wrote to Mr. Justice Alcock, in Acting Puisne Judge, and informed him that he had not succeeded in making the arrangement, and that he intended to oppose the plaintiff's further opposition to their getting possession of the money now in the Bank, they would sue their client. Mr. Caldwell said he had communicated the contents of this letter to his client, and it was only about five minutes ago that he received definite instructions on the subject. He at once wrote to Mr. Justice Alcock, in Acting Puisne Judge, and informed him that he had not succeeded in making the arrangement, and that he intended to oppose the plaintiff's further opposition to their getting possession of the money now in the Bank, they would sue their client. Mr. Caldwell said he had communicated the contents of this letter to his client, and it was only about five minutes ago that he received definite instructions on the subject. 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EXTRACT.

AFTERWARD.

The path was long, but when she reached the end, the object of her quest, a grave, was there; the grave of one who was her dearest friend. When loving thought had lightened every care, the two together had journeyed here, and borne each other's burdens day by day, shared every joy, and many a hope and fear; nor dreamt they of the parting of the way. They were calm, unconcerned to that hour, they thought their prayer a loving God must hear.

That is the futility of His grace, and, shall we say, the old capital, dismoured by the presence of strangers who came to enforce the treaty that took away Rangoon, and all the Burmese coast, was abandoned, and Mandalay was made the capital. Fifty-five people were buried alive under the different gates of the new city, with the view of making them safe against attack. But Mexico was, beyond all others, the land of human sacrifice. No doubt the Spaniards exaggerated Bishop Las Casas says that they did.

They wanted an excuse for destroying the whole native society, and making the people bowers of wood and drawers of water. But all allowances made, too much remains indisputably true. Every god and goddess suited to the taste of each day how precious was his gain. She could not know that they must part so soon. She must not doubt or question God's dear will, and so she asked of Him that one great boon.

The sweet submission that could trust Him still.

MAN-EATING AND MAN-SACRIFICING.

Our European nineteenth century standard of right and wrong is certainly not that of all the world, past or present. For instance, man eats and has eaten, not only without any conscience of wrong, but with a feeling of performing a solemn duty, a religious rite. And in some nations this taste is so ingrained that no amount of teaching seems able to get rid of it. What a typical story is that of the Tupinambá woman brought up by the Jesuits of Paraguay, of whom, when she lay dying, her confessor asked—

"Now what would you fain—some fresh oranges, or half a chicken, or a slice of white bread such as the nobles eat?" She was a great pet of the good father; she had been so docile, such a model Christian. They had had her ever since she was a child, and her conduct had always been edifying. "No," said she slowly, as her thoughts went back to the wars between her tribe and its neighbours, and the feasts that had followed a successful raid. "No; I'm not long for this world, and if there's anything I could eat, it is the picking off the head of a young Tupia boy."

In face of the after-world the old propensity came out strong as death. Paholicthi man used to eat his brethren, and so used his comparatively civilised successor. We must not say descendant of the new stone age. In Italy, in the dried up lakes (*terra mare*), which contain remains of the old stone age, one finds human bones not gnawed only, but broken for the sake of the marrow—treated just like the beasts' bones. That bad priest, Juan de Zumarraga, first Bishop of Mexico, doubtless exaggerated when he estimated the regular yearly tale of victims at twenty thousand; good Bishop Las Casas contradicts him point-blank; but Dr. Ham's paper (read before the Paris Anthropological Society), based on antiquities preserved in the Madrid *Treasures*, Museum, and on the *Colección de Documentos para la Historia de Méjico*, cannot be gainsaid. When Andres de Tapia, and his comrade Gonzalo de Utrilla, tell of a huge torture-hut of horizontal beams two feet apart, the inter-space being filled with lime, in which were set rows of heads facing outwards, the whole adopted it had not strength afterwards to shake it off. In a far larger number of cases it was contorted with violence. In Tierra del Fuego a good deal of human flesh is eaten, because there is no little else to eat. The climate is perhaps the very worst in the world; there are few birds, and no land-dwelling except foxes, and bats, and a few small rodents. Fishing sometimes fails in winter, and then it becomes a question: "Shall we eat the dogs or the old women?" The dogs are good for catching others; the old women are good for nothing. It seems cruel to hang them up by the heels over a fire of green wood till they are suffocated, and then to eat them in pieces and devour them; but it would be almost as cruel to let them drop behind and die by the road, as to have killed them with their aged and infirm. At any rate, the Fuegians have no compunction about doing it. A young man was telling the crew of the *Challenger* how his grandfather used to her beat, and was laughing as he related her twits and turnings in her agony. That any should be disgusted at an act he could not understand, "I am telling the truth," he said, for though his hearers were questioning his veracity, their shrinking from the horror of his story never occurred to him. So much for hunger as a cause of cannibalism.

From motives of religion man in Western Europe went on eating his fellow-men till Charlemagne's time. His edicts are directed against this practice as well as against eating the dead, which was also a religious act, the bodies being sacrificed to Odin as the man was to the weird gods of the nether world, or, perhaps, to Hertha, the strange yearly sacrifice to whom in the Isle of Rugen was Tacitus tells us, marked by the drowning in her secret lake of a number of human victims. The same drowning went on in the old old time in the Tiber; but before the growth of that Rome whose barks tell us about these victims had been replaced by iron-made of wicker-work. Still, in times of national danger, the Romans, though they more than once forced the Carthaginians to promise to abstain from human sacrifices themselves gave way to them. When Hannibal was thundering at their gates, they buried alive in the forum a Greek man and woman, and a Gallic man and woman. On the other side of the world, in Japan, the same mitigation of primitive custom had come about. Of old, when a Mikado died, human victims were slain, though not on such an extensive scale as in Dahomey. Some centuries before we broke into Japan the slaying of men and women had been compounded for by the burying of a number of life-size images. The French accuse the Black Flags of casting their prisoners, but they themselves have shown such brutality in this Tongkin war, that possibly they may be trying to palliate their own conduct by wrongly accusing their enemies. It is hard to believe in the cannibalism of such gentle creatures as the Tahitians, but the first of Queen Pomare's hereditary names, Aimara, is clearly a survival. It means, "I eat the eye," and points to a day when the royal ancestor of the elegant lady who so charmed Captain Cook and Dr. Solander was directed to his or herself that part of the victim. The Khonds, and most other hill-tribes of India, have long freed themselves from cannibalism, which, by the way, during the most wasting famines, has never been abated against the mild Hindoo. But the Khonds had—and where they can escape the eye of the English collector still have—their morsa, a human victim, generally stolen or bought from the people of the plains, and fastened up, flogged for years, till the earth goddess should claim a victim. Then, amid the din of tom-toms and big horns, and the howling of a frenzied crowd, the poor creature was cut to pieces alive, and each head of a family hastily secured his morsel, carried it bleeding round his little pitch of land, and reverently buried it in the middle. Though the flesh-hunting Hindoo does not eat his fellow-creatures, he has no objection to wall one of them up in a fortress which

wants to make impregnable. A young maid is supposed to be the best for the purpose. Bhurpore and the other strongholds also said to have had their foundations laid in this way. The custom has spread in both directions. It is found in Eastern Europe, what is that church on the Dnieper, the legend of which says its tower could not be raised; each day's work crumbled down during the night; so the architect, envious his bride to look at what was being done, pushed her in, walled her up, and then finished his building without further hindrance?

It is found in China, and, shall we say, in Burmah, where they say that when Aparicopura, the old capital, dismoured by the presence of strangers who came to enforce the treaty that took away Rangoon, and all the Burmese coast, was abandoned, and Mandalay was made the capital, fifty-five people were buried alive under the different gates of the new city, with the view of making them safe against attack. But Mexico was, beyond all others, the land of human sacrifice. No doubt the Spaniards exaggerated. Bishop Las Casas says that they did.

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